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SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1917

大正四年第三種郵便物

10 CENTS

CHANG HSUN TO CENSOR ELECTION OF M. Ps.; WON'T ALLOW PARTISANS IN HOUSE! Positive Assurance President Will Stay; Doesn't Believe in Southern Revolt!

GERMAN LEADERS' POWER TREMBLING SAYS MR. WILSON

One Concern Now to Hold Gains and Retain Their Own Positions

KEEN FOR PEACE

If They Fail, Germany And The World Will Be Saved'

NO CHANCE IN U.S.

'Woe Be To Anyone Seeking To Stand In Way Of Our High Resolution'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, June 14.—President Wilson, today, in his Flag Day address in the Washington Monument grounds, warned the American people that Germany, having carried out the greater part of her immediate plan of conquest, was intriguing for peace, with the object of securing her aggressions. He emphasised that the peace of which the Wilhelmstrasse has been talking for over a year was not peace upon Germany's own initiative, but upon the initiative of the nations over which Germany now thought that she had the advantage.

A little of the peace talk, President Wilson continued, had been public, but most of it was private. It had come to him through all sorts of channels and in all sorts of guises, but Germany's terms had never been disclosed.

Wish to Close on Bargain

He emphasised that, in the matter of conquest, the German Government could not go farther and dare not go back and, therefore, it wished to close its bargain before it was too late. The military masters of Germany saw very clearly that, if they fell back, or were forced back an inch, their power at home and abroad would fall to pieces.

They were thinking now more especially of their power at home, which was trembling under their feet and deep fear had entered their hearts. Their only chance to perpetuate their military power, or even their controlling political influence, was to secure peace now with an immense advantage still in their hands and thus to justify themselves before the German people.

They would thus have gained by force what they promised they would gain by that means, namely, an immense expansion of German power and an immense enlargement of German industrial and commercial opportunities: their prestige and political power would be secure. If they failed, their people would thrust them aside and a Government accountable to the people themselves would be set up in Germany, as in Britain and the United States and France—as in all the great countries of modern times except Germany.

To Save Germany and World

"If they succeed, they are safe and Germany and the world are undone. If they fail, Germany is saved, and the world will be at peace."

President Wilson proceeded: "Their present particular aim is to deceive all those who, throughout the world, stand for the rights of the people and the self-government of nations, for they see what immense strength the forces of justice and liberalism are gathering out of this war."

"They are employing Liberals in their enterprises, but, let them once succeed and these men, now their tools, will be ground to powder beneath the weight of a great military empire, the revolutionists in Russia will be cut off from all succor and co-operation with Western Europe and a counter-revolution will be fostered and supported.

(Continued on Page 2)

Treacherous Greek Attack On Allies Brings Speedy Retribution; Many Killed

General Baias, Commanding, Arrested; Had Promised No Resistance; Paris Thinks Venizelos will be Premier

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Salonia, June 13.—The operations in Thessaly continued on Monday. During the night, Ellassona and Thessaly were occupied quietly. Larissa was surrounded by cavalry on Tuesday morning.

The General in command of the Greek forces, General Baias, said there would be no resistance, but a Colonel treacherously ordered his troops, who were posted behind the barracks, to fire. The French cavalry replied.

Athens, June 13.—Ex-King Constantine has issued a proclamation, saying: Obeying necessity and in fulfillment of my duty to Greece, I am departing from my beloved country, with the heir to the Throne, leaving my son Alexander on the Throne. I beg you to accept my decision calmly, as the slightest incident may lead to a great catastrophe."

London, June 13.—General relief is felt here and in Paris at the abdication

T. C. Read Is Killed In Palestine Battle

Lieutenant in British Army, Formerly With Fearon, Daniel and Co., Here

News has been received from London that Lieut. T. C. Read, former manager of Messrs. Fearon, Daniel and Co.'s, insurance department, was killed in action during the fighting near Gaza, in Palestine. Mr. Read was well known in Shanghai and his loss will be greatly felt by many friends.

Drought In Chekiang Broken But Too Late

Unable To Plant Rice In Interior; Price Jumps \$1.50 Per Picul

(Special Correspondence of The China Press) Huchow, June 12.—Beginning with the Wang-mei season last week, the long drought happily appears to be broken. Several copious showers have relieved the pressing needs of the crops, but the canals and the wells which have been dry for some time have not yet been replenished to any extent. All drinking water has to be brought from the river outside the city.

The officials say that, if sufficient rain does not fall during the remainder of June, they will dig deep wells in various parts of the city, with the hope of thus supplying drinking water for the poor people, many of whom, from their circumstances, are unable either to carry the water themselves or to pay for having it done. Rice has already been planted throughout the countryside in fields adjacent to canals where water could be pumped into them, but it has been impossible to plant rice in interior fields and the crop will, therefore, be much smaller this year than usual, even providing the drought has really broken.

This year, even providing the

they would thus have gained by force what they promised they would gain by that means, namely, an immense expansion of German power and an immense enlargement of German industrial and commercial opportunities: their prestige and political power would be secure. If they failed, their people would thrust them aside and a Government accountable to the people themselves would be set up in Germany, as in Britain and the United States and France—as in all the great countries of modern times except Germany.

Russia Will Punish Deserters Severely

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Petrograd, June 14.—The Government has decreed that military insubordination, mutiny, desertion, refusing to fight and inciting others to do the same shall be punishable by penal servitude, with loss of all rights, including property.

SZECHUEN PEACEFUL

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press) Peking, June 15.—General Wang Jeng-wen and General Chang Chih, the Investigation Commissioners in Szechuan, have telegraphed that the recent trouble has been settled and they are returning to Peking.

German Agent Ends Australasia Mission

Results to Be Published After War, When 'Will Accuse Very Deep Interest'

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, June 13.—A German diplomat named von Henning has returned to Berlin from a political mission in Australasia lasting for two years. He visited Persia, Afghanistan, Turkestan and China, returning via North America and Norway.

The Berlin correspondent of the Koelnische Volkszeitung states that von Henning had an important diplomatic mission to the Amur and the political, economic and scientific details of his mission will certainly arouse very deep interest when they can be published after the war.

FIFTY PEOPLE KILLED AT MUNITIONS WORKS

Many More Injured in Ashton-under-Lyne Explosion; Great Damage to Plant

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 14.—In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. A. Bonar Law announced that fifty persons were killed and many injured in the explosion at a munitions factory at Ashton-under-Lyne, mentioned in yesterday's cables. The explosion occurred at some privately owned works. Much damage was done to neighboring mills, workshops and dwellings.

One Raider Downed, Commons Hear; All Escaped, Lords Told

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 14.—In the House of Lords, today, Lord Derby said that no soldiers were killed or injured in the aeroplane raid, yesterday and none of the German aeroplanes were brought down.

In the House of Commons, Mr. J. I. Macpherson mentioned that the German raiders crossed the Channel in twelve minutes. He understood that it was true that one enemy machine had been brought down near Shoeburyness. He regarded the raid as a reprisal for continuous and effective raids on Zeebrugge and the neighborhood. The authorities were satisfied with London's air-defences.

PERSHING IN PARIS

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, June 14.—General Pershing has arrived.

Nurses With Harvard Unit Off For France



Nurses attached to American Red Cross Base Hospital No. 5, the Harvard unit, in South Station, Boston, ready to start on the first leg of the journey to active service in France. With them is the flag which the Harvard unit will carry over seas.

ZEPPELIN L. 42 TOTALLY WRECKED IN NORTH SEA

Attacked by British Warships It Falls in Flames; No Survivors Found

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 14.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. Bonar Law announced that the Navy has destroyed the German Zeppelin L.42, in the North Sea.

Official—No survivors of the L.42 were seen. The Zeppelin was destroyed this morning.

Soon after it was attacked, it burst into flames, fore and aft, broke in two and fell into the sea.

U-BOATS' TOLL BIGGER BUT BELOW MAXIMUM

British Expected Heavier Loss As Many Submarines Back After Refitting

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 14.—The increase in the number of vessels sunk last week was expected and is attributed to the return of submarines which have been refitting, hence there is no depression over the returns, which are still considerably below the enemy's most active weeks.

OVER 7 INCH RAINFALL IN LAST FOUR DAYS

Figures Up to Last Night Show Heavy Local Precipitation; Many Games Called Off

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 14.—In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. A. Bonar Law announced that fifty persons were killed and many injured in the explosion at a munitions factory at Ashton-under-Lyne, mentioned in yesterday's cables. The explosion occurred at some privately owned works. Much damage was done to neighboring mills, workshops and dwellings.

Lower away the boats!

More than 7 inches of rainfall in four days were the official figures for the current wet spell up to 7 o'clock last night.

With a few more days of it and a couple of heavy dews to top off periscopes and diving suits will be the proper mode. As it is enough dampness has already arrived to float a couple of battleships and provide a horrifying number of baths, if it were collected into a suitable retaining vessel.

This is the way the record book reads for the four days mentioned:

June 1279 inches
June 1302 ..
June 14 1.23 ..
June 15 5.00 .. (to 7 p.m.)

Total 7.04 ..

Owing to the saturated condition of the ground many athletic events scheduled for today have been called off, even though the day should turn fair.

Petrograd Proposes Allies Should Meet To Discuss Treaties

Taking Immediate Steps For Calling Power to Conference w/ This Aim

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Petrograd, June 14.—Mr. Arthur Henderson addressed 4,000 soldiers yesterday and explained the British point of view. He had a fine reception.

The Cabinet today discussed a Note which it is sending to the Allies immediately, regarding the calling of an Inter-Allied Conference to examine conjointly the various treaties existing between the Allies. Gompers Favors Conference

Washington, June 14.—Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has cabled to Mr. James Duncan, the Labor delegate of the American mission to Russia, advising him to attend, if invited, the conference at Petrograd to consider the advisability of calling a world congress of Socialists and Trade Unionists.

He continues: "Of course, you will insist on acceptance of the fundamental principles of democracy for every country and also the necessity of all people in each country living their own lives and working out their own destinies. America has entered the war in order to safeguard these principles and American labor will fight for the destruction of autocracy and the victorious establishment and maintenance of democracy."

The German heavy caliber shells are generally falling at extreme range, indicating that the enemy have withdrawn their big guns as far as possible, without actually keeping them out of action. Our patrols are harassing the enemy as much as possible and we are steadily bombarding their new positions.

The country over which the Germans are now retiring is low and marshy, but, owing to a long drought, our progress at present is not difficult. The strategic position is assuming a phase full of very interesting possibilities.

FRENCH HONOR REDMOND

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 14.—The French Government has conferred the Legion of Honor on the late Major Redmond.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:

Per N.Y.K. ss. Chikugo M. June 19

Per N.Y.K. ss. Kasuga M. June 21

Per N.Y.K. ss. Suwa Maru June 22

Per N.Y.K. ss. Yawata M. June 23

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:

Per T.K.K. ss. Shinyo M. June 22

Per N.Y.K. ss. S'dzuoka M. June 24

Per T.K.K. ss. Shinyo M. June 25

For Europe:

Per N.Y.K. ss. Kamo Maru June 18

Per N.Y.K. ss. Kashima M. June 24

The American mail is due here today, per O.S.K. ss. Hawaii Maru.

Tuchuns Oppose Li Ching-hsi

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, June 15.—General Chang Hsun was received in audience by President Li Yuan-hung, yesterday evening. This morning, a conference was held in the President's Office, which was attended by General Chang Hsun, Li Ching-hsi, who came up to

Peking with General Chang Hsun, the Chief of the rebel General Staff (General Lai Chen-chun), General Wang Shih-chen, General Chiang Chao-shung, Hoia Shou-kang and General Chang Kwei-ti.

Though Li Ching-hai is now apparently eager to assume the Premiership, he is meeting with great opposition from the Tuchuns, who desire the recall of Tuau Chi-jui. The latter however, so far, has indicated that he will not again accept office.

Yesterday, General Chiang Chao-chung, the acting Premier, called a meeting of the Cabinet, but only the Vice-Ministers in charge of the Ministries attended. No business was discussed, but General Chiang, in a short speech, urged them to continue to discharge their duties conscientiously, till the Cabinet had been reorganized.

According to reports received in Peking, Szechuan will join the South in the event of the formation of a Southern Federation against the Northern Tuchuns. The Federation probably will also include Hunan.

Numerous telegrams have been received from the South, protesting against the dissolution of Parliament. It is stated that Chekiang, in a circular telegram, announces that, in view of the dissolution of Parliament, Chekiang has cancelled its independence.

Raise Southern Expedition

Hongkong, June 14.—The Canton correspondent of the Morning Post states that the Military Governor, General Chen Pin-chun, presided over a conference held on the 11th, at the Tuchun's Yamen, for the purpose of deciding means and measures for a military expedition against the North and raising the necessary funds for that purpose. The Civil Governor, Chu Ching-lan, General Li Lieh-chun, the Speaker and Vice-Speaker of the Provincial Assembly, various Commanders of the army and representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and charitable institutions attended.

General Chen Pin-chun, opening the proceedings, said: "We must unite all the southern and western provinces before we can be strong enough to secure victory over the rebels. This will not only check their invasion of our province, but will enable us to develop our plans."

Appeal for Funds

"Canton Arsenal has been working hard to turn out weapons. We must also establish a fund-raising bureau. We are not only short of funds for the expedition, but the pay of the troops is also several months in arrears and, unless we raise large funds forthwith, we shall not be able to carry out our plans and it will be difficult to maintain the present situation."

The Civil Governor agreed with General Chen Pin-chun and stated that he would do all in his power to support the Central Government and strengthen the Republic.

General Li Lieh-chun said that he had been summoned from Shanghai by General Chen Pin-chun and the Civil Governor, with both of whom he had concluded a plan to suppress the rebellion in the North and he expected the Cantonese to exert themselves to the utmost to raise large funds for the purpose. He proposed and the conference agreed that the Tuchun be requested to establish a fund-raising bureau, the Speaker and the Vice-Speaker of the Provincial Assembly dissenting.

Won't Accept Mandate

Canton, June 15.—The mandate issued by President Li Yuan-hung, dissolving Parliament, having been forced illegally, the leading Republicans in the South, interviewed, said that they refuse to recognize it, realizing that President Li Yuan-hung is practically a prisoner.

The mandate has intensified the situation here and it seems as if the Southern leaders won't quit till the rebels have been downed. Indeed, the mandate has hastened the preparations in the South.

A special bureau to raise war funds is to be created, but a definite announcement to this effect will probably be made after the arrival of Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting.

Hu Han-min, a former Tutu of Kwangtung, has arrived and is the guest of Civil Governor Chu Ching-lan. More of the Southern leaders, including General Tsen Chun-hsuan, are expected here soon.

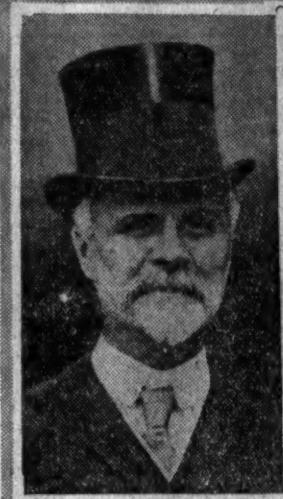
A mass meeting of citizens will be held on the 17th.

Chekiang Against Rebels

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Huchow, June 12.—The political situation is being discussed by everyone. The feeling of the people as a whole is, without any doubt, against the action of the Tuchuns, which

To Command American Engineers In France



WM. B. PARSONS.

New York, May 12.—William Barclay Parsons, the distinguished New York engineer, who aided in the construction of the Panama Canal and who built the first New York subway, is to have a position of high command in the first military expedition to be sent abroad by the United States. This military force will consist of nine or ten regiments of engineers, and they are being recruited throughout the country today. They will be used to rehabilitate the worn-out and partly destroyed railroad system of France behind the fighting lines. Their arrival will release 10,000 French soldiers. It is expected the regiments will be ready to leave in a month or so.

they consider as rebellion. As for Chang Hsun, they fear and hate him and wish to see him eliminated from participation in governmental affairs. The people are for peace and deplore any further civil war.

Inquiry at the yamens of the chief officials reveals the following opinions: There will be no fighting in the North, as matters will be arranged by conference and more or less amicable compromise. Even should there be fighting in the North, there will be no disturbance of normal conditions in Chekiang, which, in any event, will not send troops to the North. Parliament must be got rid of.

Li Yuan-hung is desired to remain in the presidential office. Chang Hsun is distrusted. Peace is most desirable for all China, that the country may have opportunity to develop.

So much for official opinion, which may be taken as representing in a large degree the official opinion of the province, since Huchow is the headquarters of one of the two Commissioners of Defence, who, subordinate only to the Tuchun, control provincial affairs. The opinion of the streets is that the Civil Governor of the province was much opposed to the declaration of independence, but was coerced by the Tuchun.

It is also believed that the Commissioner of Defence is not in favor of that act, nor of the stand of the Tuchuns in the North.

**Six Southern Provinces
League Against Rebels**

(From the Chinese Press)

Generals Chen Pin-chun and Li Lieh-chun, in a circular telegram, informed the provinces that Szechuan, Honan, Yunnan, Kwel-chow, Kwangtung and Kwangsi have united in a campaign against the rebels, under the command of Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting. They have also wired to the President and the Vice-President to maintain the Provisional Constitution and issue a Mandate to deal severely with the independent Tuchuns.

A Shensi wire states that the "Law-Abiding Army," under the Military Commissioner of North Shensi, Tsing Song-sung, invaded the city of Chang An, on the night of the 13th. Troops within the city

revolted and joined the invaders. The disorder, however, lasted for an hour only. General Li Kung-yuen was killed in action, while Chen Shu-fang, the rebel Tuchun, fled to some unknown place.

Much opposition has been raised against Li Ching-hai as Premier. Li told others that his trip to the Capital is not for the organisation of a Cabinet, but to assist in maintaining order in the Metropolis. He has, however, sent his personal friend, Chang Chi-wang, to approach the Tientsin Tuchun and ask them not to oppose him and he is willing to let General Chang Hsun select the Cabinet Ministers for him.

The personnel as originally proposed by Li Ching-hai was Liang Tang-yan for foreign affairs, Chang Chen-fang for finance, Yuan Nai-kwan for interior, Lai Chen-chun for war, Sah Chen-ping for navy, Li Shen-tu for agriculture and commerce, Tsai Ju-chia for education, Chien Lun-shun for law and Yang Shih-chi for communications.

General Wang Shih-chen has declared that he is willing to head the Ministry of War.

The Local Court of Peking has decided not to prosecute the case against the petitioners who attempted a riotous demonstration in front of the Lower House, to force Parliament to vote for war against Germany.

Someone applied at the Court of Procurators at Peking, with a card of General Chang Hsun, for the release of Chen Chin-tao, whose trial for alleged bribery is now going on. The application was denied.

German Leaders' Power Trembling

(Continued from Page 1)

Germany herself will lose her chance of freedom and all Europe will arm for the next and final struggle.

Cannot Undermine America

President Wilson affirmed that this sinister intrigue is being conducted in every country in Europe to which the agents and dupes of the German Government could get access and is also being conducted in America no less actively than in Russia. The German agents in America had learned discretion and kept within the law. They sought to undermine the Government, while professing loyalty, but they would make no headway.

America had made her choice and was to be anyone who sought to stand in the way of her high resolution to vindicate and make secure for the salvation of the nation every principle she held dearest.

We are ready to plead at the bar of history and our flag shall wear new luster. Once more we shall make good with our lives and fortunes the great faith to which we were born and new glory shall shine in the face of our people."

British Government Favors Acquisition Of Liquor Interests

Will Appoint Commissioners To Settle Terms; Commons To Debate Question

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 14.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. A. Bonar Law stated that the Government has decided to appoint commissioners to settle the terms of State acquisition of the liquor trade, either during the war, or after it has come to an end. The Government favored acquisition of the trade, but the House of Commons would have an opportunity of considering the matter before anything was settled.

We will buy your KODAK
or sell you one in exchange

Burr Broadway

'Under Cover'

By Domino

At the end of Act II in "Under Cover" I felt that the play was wobbly but the acting fine. But as the story unfolded itself in the last two acts I changed my mind. "Under Cover" is a great play, with plenty of action, and the Frawley Company put it over splendidly.

Act III is the thrill. You are just caught and held until the lights go up and you retire for a cigarette to quiet your excited nerves. In a play such as "Under Cover" there is necessarily a good deal of off-stage business. If Mr. Frawley does the right thing he will shoot that "prop" man. Thanks to the excellent playing all the little *fauz pas* of that individual were minimised.

Haliday and Miss Lang were again in principal roles, which speaks for the success of the play. Reynolds Dennis had a big part as Daniel Taylor. He was fine. He absolutely convinced the audience. Homer Barton and Daniel Frawley had a good deal to do with the comedy work. Miss Gloria Fonda made a welcome appearance. Miss Tyler, Miss V. Sidney, Miss Cordelia Haager and Mr. George Austin Moore all put in good work.

Tonight: "Under Cover" will be repeated.

News Brevities

The Municipal Council invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent short term loan of 1917. The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100, to suit the convenience of applicants. Application forms may be obtained from the treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road.

The Astor House Hotel announces for tonight a grand opening dance in the Palm Garden. In case of rain, the dance will be held in the ball room.

The Olympic Theater is showing for four nights only and matinees tomorrow, the great Italian masterpiece, "Excelsior." The film is arranged from the libretto of the ballet "Excelsior" by Luigi Manzotti.

Mr. Skinner Turner gave judgment

in the British Supreme Court, yesterday, for \$105.25 in favor of the Eastern Garage Co. against G. J. Dickson, on a claim for \$115.25, for motor car hire.

The Chuetsu Steamship Co., Takaoka, has disposed of all the vessels in its possession and has declared a dividend of 2,000 per cent.

Dr. and Mrs. Bolton have left for a holiday in Japan.

Mr. J. H. Lampert, of the Standard Oil Company, Tientsin, is shortly proceeding home for war service.

The Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies), at the Hongkong Supreme Court, on the 11th inst., heard the application of the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., for the admission to the Bar of Mr. Yu Huan-tan, M.A. The Chief Justice said he had listened with pleasure to the account of Mr. Tsan's record. It was gratifying to admit him.

The steamer Calcutta Maru, built to the order of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, was successfully launched at the Mitsu Bishi Dockyard, Nagasaki, on the 7th inst. The Calcutta Maru is a freight steamer of 5,150 tons and will be employed in the Company's trans-Pacific service. On the 6th inst. the Daifuku Maru No. 6 (7,500 tons, one of the stock-boats of the Kawasaki Dockyard Company) was launched from the Company's yard, Kobe. She has been sold already to a British company in London.

Judge Lobingier will take up the matter of dealing with Louis Ray Jordan, in the U. S. Court for China, today. Jordan pleaded guilty to a vagrancy charge, on Thursday and District Attorney Holcombe recommended that he be given a sufficiently long term in hospital to give him a chance to overcome the drug habit.

Commencement exercises of the Shanghai American School are to be held on Thursday, June 21, at 5.30 p.m., at the Shanghai Public School, North Szechuan Road Extension.

The Fire Brigade answered a call at 10.17 last night when fire was reported in a small cotton godown at Ward and Dalny Roads.

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ences Sunk Under Vital
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ROOTED IN DISTANT PAST

Britain's Chief Envoy Declares
 Himself Amazed By Warmth
 Of Welcome

New York, May 13.—Before more than a thousand members and guests of the Chamber of Commerce, gathered in the Assembly Room of the institution at noon yesterday, Arthur James Balfour told of the long dream of his life that the two "English-speaking, freedom-loving branches of the human race" might be drawn closer together and that the causes of temporary difference between them might be seen in their true and just proportions.

His address, as were the two he had made on the previous day, was delivered in a voice shaken with emotion, delayed by frequent hesitant gropings for phrases to give exact and adequate expression to his feelings. His words were addressed to Americans, not as foreigners, nor yet as men sprung from English origin, but as joint heirs with modern Englishmen to the traditions of a historic past.

He made passing reference to Americans come from other nations of Europe, but molded by American ideals, and then, looking back to a remark of Eugenio H. Outerbridge, President of the Chamber, who introduced him, he took up the work of the British Navy. Without attempting, as he said, to defend every act of a long history, he declared that the British Navy had in general always stood as a bulwark of liberty, using its power in defense of freedom and the rights of small nations, and in general using its power with humanity.

The Kaiser War Lord of the Seas

"Does anybody think," he said, "that if sea power were transferred from British to German hands the historian of the future could say that two of the German fleet?" There were shouts of "No, No!" from all over the house.

Mr. Balfour closed with a forecast of better things to come; with a prediction that the war's end would not only make impossible future assaults on humanity such as those which Germany has committed, but that there would be a "revived civilization," touching not only the material, but the spiritual sides of life which would make the second decade of the twentieth century memorable in all future history.

More commonplace, but of no less interest to the gathering, was the speech of Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England, on problems of war finance. He warned Americans against underestimating the financial resources of Germany, as England had done at the outset, and expressed the highest admiration for the temper in which and the ability with which American bankers were meeting the problems presented by the opening of the war.

He told of the enormous expansion of force and organisation which he had seen everywhere on his recent trip through the Middle West, and said that the arrangements made for withdrawing money from the market and getting it once more upon the market, in connection with the recent \$200,000,000 loan from the American to the British Government, were absolutely perfect. Indeed, he said, such was the universally high standard of American banking that he was afraid when he returned to those who had sent him across the Atlantic to furnish information that might be helpful, he would have to admit that he had been of no use to anybody.

The Guests of Honor

The guests of honor included the members of the British mission, with the exception of General Bridges, and some of his aids, who had gone to West Point; Mayor Mitchel and Mr.

Choate, head of the Mayor's Committee of Welcome, and various military, naval, and civilian Americans.

The procession of motor cars, guarded by police, which brought the British envoy down from their temporary quarters at the residence of Vincent Astor turned shortly after noon from Broadway into Liberty Street, which was cleared of traffic by policemen under Captain William J. Lahey. The guests were received by Mr. Outerbridge and other officials of the Chamber in the President's room, and then proceeded to the Assembly Room.

Mr. Outerbridge, with Mr. Balfour on his right and Sir Cedric Spring-Rice on his left, occupied the three arm chairs on the dais. Above the dais hung a silken flag, with a gold fringe; and Mr. Outerbridge in his introductory speech and Mr. Balfour, while the Chairman was introducing Lord Cunliffe, twined their fingers in its folds.

From Peace Friends to War Allies

When the cheers that greeted the entrance of the party had died away, Mr. Outerbridge said:

"Four years ago in this same week of May, 1913, we were welcoming to New York the representatives of Great Britain, Newfoundland, Canada, and Australia to discuss with them a program to celebrate the signing of the Treaty of Ghent and to commemorate the one hundred years of peace between the United States and Great Britain which had followed that event.

"Today we welcome these distinguished guests, representatives of Great Britain, to celebrate the fact that we have joined hands to fight with them in the greatest war the world has ever known.

"In the program of four years ago it was planned to erect in different parts of the United States and along the Canadian boundary, and in the several countries of the British dominions, great monuments and public works as visible memorials, and to cause histories to be written for use in the schools, to project down the pathway of time the knowledge of the beneficence of the one hundred years of peace.

"But I venture to think that the historians of the future will record, and the generations to come will agree, that the event we celebrate today, the joining together of these two great nations in this war, will have been fraught with vastly greater benefits to mankind than all the achievements of the hundred years of peace.

"Mr. Balfour, we have been proud to welcome many of your distinguished countrymen here before, but we are prouder still to welcome you and that our commission here today.

"We know something of what Britain has done and is doing. We know that somewhere, like a gray horizon, sometimes enveloped in fog, sometimes lashed by an angry sea, sometimes led by the frozen sloopdrift, there is always that majestic line of sentinels throbbing with life, silent as death until the time of action, sleeplessly alert, guarding our shores, as truly as your own."

"We know that out of the walks of peaceful industry, out of the colleges and seats of learning, out of the professions and homes of the empire there have marched five million men to the service of their country, whom you have trained into soldiers of matchless courage and sacrifice.

"We know that there are five million more men and women ceaselessly working to supply their every need. We know that besides all this you are keeping your major industries producing and your export trade at nearly normal.

"We are grateful for the example and inspiration that this furnishes of the capacity and efficiency of a peace-loving people living under a representative and truly democratic form of government. We thank you for it, and we are very proud of you for it.

"Some of us know also of the sorrows the English people have to bear. Some of us know what it is to have near and dear ones in the service. Some of us know what it is to receive the message — 'Among

those lost when the ship was torpedoed'—and again—'wounded and dangerously ill in the clearing station'—and sadness and most anxious of all, the dread message—'wounded and missing.' And yet, Sir, I am certain I express the sentiment of every one present when I say that the deepest gratification we experience today is the satisfaction that now openly and freely and fully we may share with you the sacrifices, and, if need be, the sorrows, which your nation has borne so patiently without stint and with such courage and dignity. [Applause.]

"Some time ago I ventured to say to you that were I a preacher I should ask you to believe that a spiritual power was marshaling forces to fight against those misguided peoples who were fighting for the powers of evil. Today, in conclusion, as an American, as your representative and spokesman, I cross my arms as we do when we sing 'Ald Lang Syne,' and grasping the hand of Britain on one side and of France on the other, solemnly and reverently say of these three: Those whom God has joined together to battle for liberty and the enduring peace of the world, let no man and no cause put asunder.

"Gentlemen of the chamber, it is the proudest privilege of my life to present to you a statesman, a philosopher, and a friend, the Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour."

Mr. Balfour's Address

"Mr. Balfour said:

"Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Chamber: The noble words to which we have just listened struck, I am well convinced, a sympathetic chord in the heart of every one in your audience, but I don't think that in all the multitude gathered here today there was one to whom they went more home than to myself. Mr. President, I have had as the dream of my life a hope that before I died the union between the English-speaking, freedom-loving branches of the human race should be drawn far closer than in the past, and that all temporary causes of difference which may ever have separated two great peoples would be seen in its true and just proportion, and that we should all realize, on whatever side of the Atlantic fortune had placed us, that the things wherein we have differed in the past sink into absolute insignificance compared with those vital agreements which at all times, but never at such a time as the present, units us in one great spiritual whole. [Applause.]

"My friend Mr. Choate in a speech that he delivered yesterday at the City Hall told his audience that as Ambassador to Great Britain he had been in close official relations with me through many years, and that during all of these years I had stood solid—I think that was his phrase—for American friendship. That is strictly and absolutely true, and the feeling that I have this great opportunity of expressing are not born, believe me, of the necessities of the great war; they are not the offspring of recent events; they are deeply rooted in my convictions, convictions of which I cannot remember the beginning, which I have held with unalterable fidelity through a political life which is now a long life, and which, I am quite sure, I shall cherish to the end.

A Long, Long Thirty Months

"You, Mr. President, have referred to the preparations that were made only, I suppose, a little more than two years and a half ago—though how long those two and a half years seem to all of us!—preparations that were made two and a half years ago to celebrate the one hundred years of peace between our two countries. I ardently supported that movement, and yet the very phrases in which its objects were expressed show how inadequate it was to reach the real truth and heart of the matter. It is true that one hundred years have passed, and many hundreds of years, I hope, were to pass, before any overt act of war should divide those whom, as you said in your final words, should never be asunder. But, after all, normal and official peace is but a small thing compared with that intimate mutual comprehension which ought always to bind the

branches of the English-speaking peoples together. You have absorbed in your midst many admirable citizens drawn from all parts of Europe, whose American institutions and American ways of thought have molded and are molding into one great people. I rejoice to think it should be so. A similar process on a smaller scale is going on in the self-governing dominions of the British Empire. It is a good process; it is a noble process. Let us never forget that wherever be the place in which that great and beneficial process is going on whether it be in Canada, whether it be in Australia, or whether on the largest scale of all it be in the United States of America, the spirit which the immigrant absorbs is a spirit in all these places largely due to a historic past in which your forefathers and my forefathers, gentlemen, all had their share.

Rooted in The Distant Past

"You incidentally mentioned, Mr. President, that this very body I am addressing dates the origin of its society to a charter, I think you said, of 1758. Is not that characteristic and symbolic of what happens on both sides of the Atlantic? We strike out roots into a distant past. We have known how through revolutions, in spite of revolutions, sometimes because of revolutions, and through revolutions, we have known how to weld the past and the present into one organic whole, and I see around me in a country which calls itself and is, in one sense, a new country—I everywhere see signs of these roots which draw their nourishment and their strength from epochs far removed from us, and I feel when I talk to those who are born and bred under the American flag, who have absorbed all their political ideas from American institutions—I feel, and I think, I speak for my friends here that they also feel—I feel that I am speaking to those brought up, as it were, under one influence, in one house, under one set of educational conditions. I require no explanations of what they think, and I am required to give no explanations of what I think, because our views of great questions seem to be shared; born, as it were, of common knowledge which we know instinctively, and which we do not require explicitly to expand or to define.

"This is a great heritage to have in common, and I think, may, I am sure, that you, Mr. President, struck a true note when you told us that all the sentiments which I have imperfectly tried to express this afternoon will receive a double significance, and infinitely increased significance from the fact that we are now not merely sharing a common political ideal in some speculative fashion, but that all of us are committed to sacrificing everything that we hold most dear to carry these ideals into practical execution.

"There will be a bond of union between our peoples which nothing will ever be able to shake, and which I believe to be the surest guarantee for the future of the world, for the future peace and freedom of the world.

"You have referred, Mr. President, in most eloquent terms, to the services which at this moment the British fleet were conferring, not merely upon those who have been our allies since the war began, but upon you who spoke today for the most recent but the greatest ally of all.

Navy of Glorious Tradition

"I think I may say that on the whole in looking back through many generations in which the British fleet has carried out a glorious tradition, I may say that on the whole its power has been exercised in the cause of humanity, in the cause of freedom. Who will venture to justify everything, every act, in the long history of an ancient nation? Certainly not I. I speak merely of the broad outline of our naval history, and I say that if you look through that history you will find on the whole, and unmistakably, that the British sailor has not merely been using his discipline power in the cause of freedom and for the protection of small nations, but that he has used that power with humanity.

"Does anybody think that if the sea power were transferred from

British to German hands that the historian of the future could say the same of the German fleet? By their fruits we know them. Deliberately brought into existence in the hope that it would break down that naval power which the German autocracy—not the German people, but the German autocracy—recognises as one of the greatest bulwarks of freedom, and one of the most powerful defenses against world domination, knowing that instinctively, they have been feverishly building for eighteen or twenty years in order that, if it might be so, they could destroy the country with which they had no quarrel, and no cause for quarrel, but which they regarded with an instinctive and unalterable jealousy. They have been disappointed. Their fleet remains safely in the harbor. [Laughter and applause.] What puts out to sea is not the battleship or the battle cruiser; there is no successor of the great fleets of ancient times; but the submarine which, in their hands, finds its natural prey in the destruction of defenseless merchantmen and the butchery of defenseless children. I will do the German fleet the justice to say that I do not believe that this was its ideal when this war started, or when its ships were under construction. What I do say is that

the use which the German governing classes are now making of this new weapon, while it will never decide the issue of this war, nevertheless indicates a menace to the future commerce of the world which must be absolutely stopped for the future. Under the old maritime laws, which the United States and Great Britain in particular have always recognized, fleets undoubtedly did interfere with the commerce of any enemy belligerents, and it is very difficult to see how that could or ought to be avoided until that happy time comes when war is neither on land nor sea permitted to interfere with private rights, or indeed permitted to go on at all.

German's Made War Inhuman

"But gentlemen, maritime warfare as it has been carried on by civilised nations in the past has been a human affair, carried out under recognised laws, under which as little injury was done to the neutral trade as was possible under the circumstances,

compared to the abominations which are now insisted upon by the German staff. Huge tracts of ocean are marked out at the arbitrary will of one belligerent, and within these vast areas neutrals, peaceable traders, do not merely have their ships taken in, adjudged in the prize court, dealt with, and non-belligerent life carefully regarded, but they are sunk at sea, no examination, no knowledge of what is in the ship, no knowledge of the character of the crew, no knowledge of whether there are or are not passengers aboard, no knowledge of the goods which are being transported, of the place from which they come or the destination designed. That, gentlemen, is carrying out the methods of barbarism and in a manner which would have been regarded as incredible even in Germany two years ago. It has been carried out by a Government which, when it thought worth while for diplomatic reasons, was never

(Continued on Page 4)



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American School Students Score Success in Latin Play

A Roman Wedding' Prettily Done and Pleases Large Audience at Public School Building

"A Roman Wedding" was consummated last evening in the classic Latin, with all the silks and ceremonials of the days of Julius Caesar, and to the heartily expressed approbation of a large audience which braved the wet to fill the assembly hall of the Public School.

The play was given by students of the American School under the auspices of the American Woman's Club, and was unanimously acclaimed a credit both to the young people of the cast and those in charge of its production. The piece followed the idea of the recent revival of classic drama among the universities and higher schools of the United States and there was little of the smack of amateurishness about it. The way in which the youthful impersonators of a bygone age rolled out the sonorous syllables of our basic tongue and the smooth way in which the entire proceedings ran pretty to their conclusion precluded anything but admiration.

The elocution and action throughout were of high order and bespoke careful study. The costumes were beautifully done and carefully patterned after the simple and graceful attire of the period represented. The chorus work revealed an admirable selection of voices. There wasn't a hitch anywhere—baring the mistake of a single word—a-aid and proved the mettle of the cast by keeping them en tableau at the end of the second scene.

"A Roman Wedding" dealt with some of the familiar friends, and in many of the (then) familiar phrases of our school days. When the play opened with a scene in the atrium, or inner court, of a Roman house, and Cicero was heard pronouncing a few of the famous phrases of the Catalinian controversy, smiles of recollection rippled to the surface all over the house. For those of us who had no Latin, or neglected to take it as seriously as it deserved, there was an obliging young man who took over the duties of chorus and explained the action as it ran through the brothel and wedding ceremonies of Cicero's daughter Tullia.

Miss Jeanie Woodbridge was a very pleasing Tulla, giving the character all of the piquant reluctance of a Roman miss of 14, and, finally, all of the proverbial beauty of the bride, and handling her lines with due assurance. As Cicero, George Kennedy declaimed with fine fire and bowed submissively to the dictates of his wife, Terentia, ably enacted by Miss Emmavil Luce, the parental pair coming in for a good deal of applause. Charlie Woodbridge was a typical small brother to the bride and Samuel Selden was a saucy arguing father for the suing Gaius,

Over 100 Americans In Peking Drilling

Preparedness Corps Does Five Days a Week Training Under Legion Officers

The American News Bulletin shows that the men up north are taking the preparedness move very seriously, as the following report illustrates:

One hundred and ten members of the American colony in Peking have joined the American Volunteer Rifle Company and are drilling five days a week, under the direction of Colonel W. C. Neville, the commandant of the American Legion Guard and Major C. C. Carpenter of the Guard. The company began marching movements and the setting-up exercises and has now been given rifles and is working on the manual of arms.

Uniforms will be issued to the Volunteers in a short time and work in target firing will begin as soon as the men have familiarised themselves with the rifles.

The members are as follows: Norwood F. Allman, John T. Anderson, Roy Scott Anderson, Herman Anhaeusser, John R. Arnold, Roger D. Arnold, Harry A. Arthur, Warren R. Austin, Henry F. Babcock, Allison H. Baer, H. Foster Bain, John Earl Baker, Earl H. Ballou, F. C. Baxter, Louis H. Braafeld, Andrew J. Brewer, Oral C. Brown, L. L. Buckner, J. Van W. Bergamini, Arthur H. Buschman, Lyman V. Cady, W. J. Cannon, Albert C. Chapin, Wray H. Congdon, J. E. Crutchfield, Charles P. Culver, George L. Davis, Samuel M. Dean, Frederick H. Dietrich, Frederick E. Dilley, Off Eckfeldt, B. H. Fisher, J. A. Fowler, R. R. Galley, William A. Gherardi, William H. Glysteen, J. McGregor Gibb, E. T. Gregory, Roger S. Greene, L. S. B. Hadley, Arthur de Hamilton, Ora E. Hause, George G. Helde, C. L. Heylinger, Frederick C. Hitchcock, Amos M. Hoagland, George R. Howatt, Charles F. Hubbard, Jay C. Huston, James H. Ingram, Joseph E. Jacobs, H. H. Jobson, George A. Kyle, Eugene M. Lamb, Dillard B. Lasseter, Anton M. Lundein, F. B. Lynch, Paul MacEachurton, J. V. A. MacMurphy, H. A. Magnuson, James E. Mauger, Robert McNute McElroy, Lee M. Miles, John B. Nicholson, C. L. Ogilvie, Jay C. L. Oliver, F. F. Olmsted, Carl M. Pettersen, William B. Pettus, Hamilton C. Platt, J. F. Price, Harold W. Robinson, G. W. Rosse, F. M. Schroeder, John L. Scott, Jr., L. D. Seymour, R. E. Shaw, Charles S. Smith, Dennis V. Smith, Harry Lee Smith, Thacher Souder, Hugh C. Stanard, Robert M. Storms, George G. Stuart, Murray Sullivan, Lening Sweet, Thornton Stearns, Raymond P. Tenney, Daniel J. Torrence, F. S. Upham, Edward B. Wall, R. A. White, C. L. L. Williams, Earl O. Wilson, Norris G. Wood, C. W. Young, John D. Zumbrun.

Graduating Exercises Of American School

Baccalaureate Sermon at Song Service Tomorrow; Other Programs Next Week

Baccalaureate services for the graduating class of the Shanghai American School are to be held at the regular meeting for the American Song Service, in the fifth floor assembly room, Palace Hotel, at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The baccalaureate address will be made by the Rev. E. C. Lobenstein and there will be special music by the students of the American School. This year is the first class to graduate since the school was founded five years ago for the purpose of educating American children in China. There are seven high school students to receive diplomas.

On next Wednesday at 3:30 the eighth grade pupils will give their closing exercises and at 5 o'clock of the same day the Class Day exercises will be held at 137 North Szechuan Road.

At 5 p.m. on Thursday the formal commencement program will be held at the Municipal Public School. Dr. J. C. Garrett will make the commencement address.

Supt. G. C. Stockton is now in America completing plans for a permanent home for the American School.

Harmsworth Named As Food Controller

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 14.—It is reported that Harold Harmsworth, Lord Rothermere, will be appointed Food Controller.

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SPORTS--Latest News of Athletic World--GOSSIP

Engineers, S. V. C., Shoot

The result of the drawing for the Ladies' competition at the annual rifle meeting of the Engineers, S.V.C. which will take place tomorrow afternoon, is as follows:—

Competitor:	1st lady drawn:	2nd lady drawn:
Spr. K. V. Agassen	Miss El. Rice	Mrs. Y. Utne
Spr. P. Ayres	Mrs. A. C. Haverton	
Spr. N. G. Beale	Miss P. Duncan	
Spr. A. L. Biggs	Miss B. Harding	
Spr. G. E. Bird	Mrs. G. A. Marshgreen	Miss Beckingsale
Lieut. J. T. W. Brooke	Miss Stevens	
2-Cpl. J. J. Brboks	Miss E. A. Main	Miss Dunstan
Spr. C. Campbell	Mrs. T. E. Trueman	Miss L. K. Trueman
Spr. H. Chatley	Miss M. Main	Miss M. K. Harpur
2-Cpl. F. Dunstan	Mlle. Z. Ispanhani	
Spr. E. C. Featherstonhaugh		
Spr. H. Fitzgeorge	Miss D. Godfrey	Mrs. J. T. W. Brooke
Q.-M.-S. Harris	Mrs. R. Harris	Mrs. R. Ure Hummel
Spr. W. Harvey	Mrs. N. G. Beale	Miss G. Wilson
Spr. G. Henderson	Mrs. P. Ryan	Mrs. E. E. Lever
Spr. A. J. Hodges	Mrs. S. J. March	Miss Hammond
Spr. Hollander	Miss Valentine	Miss A. Campbell
Spr. B. Hunting	Mrs. A. N. Trueiman	Mrs. K. W. Campbell
Spr. A. G. Jacobs	Mrs. K. G. Cole	Mrs. R. G. H. Cole
Spr. N. S. Jacobs	Mrs. C. F. Laessoe	Mrs. E. Park
2-Cpl. A. Jones	Mrs. H. J. S. Jones	Mrs. V. Miller
Spr. H. J. S. Jones	Mrs. H. P. B. Jones	Mrs. A. R. Duncan
Spr. H. Kaarsberg	Mrs. A. C. G. Loohis	Miss D. Campbell
Sgt. H. G. Mackenzie	Sergt. H. G. Mackenzie	Miss Nancy Brooke
Spr. T. Main	Mrs. C. O. Schafer	Mrs. C. Harper
Spr. E. MacIntyre	Miss E. Campbell	Mrs. C. D. Pearson
2-Cpl. A. Malcolm	Mrs. J. J. Brooks	Miss M. Johns
Spr. S. J. March	Miss R. Ryton	Mrs. H. J. S. Jones
Cpl. G. A. Marshgreen	Miss Edith Campbell	
Spr. W. E. Nicholson	Mrs. A. R. Duncan	
Cpl. W. A. L. Pardee	Mrs. B. H. Gowin	
Capt. C. D. Pearson	Mrs. Chilver	
Spr. H. Perry	Mrs. C. H. Godfrey	
Spr. L. J. Quine	Mrs. S. Webb	
Spr. P. Ryan	Mrs. W. A. L. Pardoe	
Sgt.-Maj. H. W. Thwaites	Mrs. D. Pedersen	
Sgt. C. C. Whitehead	Miss Helen Baker	
Sgt. C. C. Whitehead	Mrs. G. D. Miller	
2-Cpl. S. Webb	Mrs. F. W. Campbell	
2-Lieut. R. C. Young	Mrs. W. Furness	

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WEATHER

New low center in the mean Yangtze
valley. Rain, fog and local
thunderstorms.

DEATH

MRS. C. C. NIEH: On May 27th in her home at 22 Wayside Road. The Funeral will take place on Sunday, June 17th, leaving the home in Wayside Road at 9 a.m. A service will be held in the Quinsan Road Methodist Church at 10 a.m. The procession will then proceed to the Hunan Guild at St. Catherine's Bridge.

14175

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JUNE 16, 1917

The Settlement at Peking—And
*The China Press*WE clip the following from THE
CENTRAL CHINA POST's leader of last Monday:

"We have it on the authority of Nathaniel Pfeffer of the staff of THE CHINA PRESS—a paper which has shown more enterprise in getting hold of the news of the Tuchuns' movement than all the others put together—that Chang Hsun undertakes that, as one result of his visit to Peking, there will be no fighting. Further, he undertakes to support the President and to maintain the Republic against the advocates of monarchy."

We are grateful to the observant editor of THE CENTRAL CHINA POST for calling attention to a notable series of exclusive articles and interviews obtained by Mr. Pfeffer. His interview with Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang's Chief of Staff which was authorised by the Vice-President revealed in advance the exact position which Gen. Feng subsequently took.

Following this, Mr. Pfeffer went up the Tientsin-Pukow line to Pukow and interviewed Gen. Ni Shih-chung, whose statement proved to be of utmost importance. It was the first intimation that Ni and Chang Hsun were not working together. Next Mr. Pfeffer interviewed Chang Hsun. The latter apparently withheld nothing that would throw light on the situation. He said that he was going to Peking as a peacemaker, and at the invitation of the President. He also said that the President had agreed to dissolve Parliament. The latter statement was not credited in Peking but it is now shown to have been the exact truth.

Most important of all perhaps was Mr. Pfeffer's lengthy and exclusive interview with President Li Yuan-hung in which the President explained why he had felt it necessary to yield to the Tuchuns in the matter of Parliament.

In this morning's issue we present another interview with Chang Hsun, who is now in the capital. In this statement, Gen. Chang outlines what in a general way evidently is the basis of settlement that has been reached. According to this, the drafting of China's future Constitution is not to be left to the new Parliament; it is to be done by a new Constitutional Commission. It is worth noting that Gen. Chang admits that following the issuance of the President's Mandate giving the terms of the settlement "the Tuchuns will address the President with a few courteous words."

In conclusion the "Monarch of Hsichowfu" says that he does not intend to remain in Peking—for which glad news Peking will be thankful—and that there isn't going to be a revolution in the Southern Provinces.

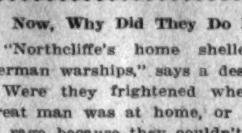
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Constantine's Abdication

WITH the abdication of King Constantine, another royal autocrat goes onto the junkpile. Constantine may attribute his downfall to two mistakes for which no-one is to blame but himself. In the first place he sought to arrogate to himself powers not granted by the Greek constitution and in the second place he backed the wrong horse. The youngster who succeeds him will find the throne rather shaky and uncomfortable but by letting the Greek Cabinet and Parliament conduct the affairs of the country he may weather the storm. Much depends upon what Venizelos does with his independent Government.

CHIN-CHIN



Now, Why Did They Do It?

"Northcliffe's home shelled by German warships," says a despatch. Were they frightened when the great man was at home, or was it rage because they couldn't catch him on his trip to America?



Why Not A Shampoo?

The Shanghai mafoo can put it across just the same as the washman, the house-boy and other of this country's handy ones. A new arrival in China decided to go in for riding and bought a pony, which he stabled with a Chinese livery master, who rendered him weekly accounts. Being new to horseflesh, he paid up three weeks without a murmur, although there were three sets of new shoes on each account.

The fourth bill really did make him suspicious and he trailed off with it to a friend who did know the game. No wonder—"cleaning pony's teeth, \$2.50!"



Never Too Late To Mend

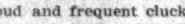
"This is no time for words. There is nothing more degrading to individuals and nations than mere talk."

And the giver of this great advice was no less than Colonel Roosevelt. Times do change.



Had T. R. Seen This?

"The wholesale price of eggs is lower," says another paper near the date of the one which brought the above item of news. Maybe this is the reason for the Colonel's advice to other heavy talkers, because there is an affinity between cheap eggs and loud and frequent clucks.



Some Discretion

The Peking Local Court has decided not to prosecute the people who made all the row outside Parliament when the House wouldn't vote for war on Germany and, incidentally, set going the business which has taken Chang Hsun in any case.

Following this, Mr. Pfeffer went up the Tientsin-Pukow line to Pukow and interviewed Gen. Ni Shih-chung, whose statement proved to be of utmost importance. It was the first intimation that Ni and Chang Hsun were not working together. Next Mr. Pfeffer interviewed Chang Hsun. The latter apparently withheld nothing that would throw light on the situation. He said that he was going to Peking as a peacemaker, and at the invitation of the President. He also said that the President had agreed to dissolve Parliament. The latter statement was not credited in Peking but it is now shown to have been the exact truth.

Most important of all perhaps was Mr. Pfeffer's lengthy and exclusive interview with President Li Yuan-hung in which the President explained why he had felt it necessary to yield to the Tuchuns in the matter of Parliament.

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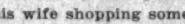
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We Doubted U-Boats Once

There'll be a ten minute, ten cent aeroplane service between San Jose and Mount Hamilton. A man on Santa Clara street will take his telephone out of his pocket and talk to his wife shopping somewhere in San Francisco. You'll climb in your auto, whisper your destination to the steering wheel, and catch a nap while it intelligently whisks you on your way. One hundred dollars a day will be a minimum wage; an eight hour day, slavery of the worst type.—*From the San Jose Mercury*.



My Lady in Georgia

Come into the garden, Maud, for I'm hoeing all alone; Come into the garden, for the darky I hired has gone!—*Rome Tribune-Herald*.



War Horrors

Golfers may justly complain of triple taxation in the new U. S. revenue bill. After paying 10 per cent on their club dues and 5 per cent on their bags of clubs, they get it again at the nineteenth hole.



Booming The Trade

W. E. Jacobs attended the booster meeting of the State Undertakers Association at Duquoin Tuesday and Wednesday.—*Benton, Ill., Republican*.

THE JOSS MAN

Topics In Brief

The people of Europe did not begin the war, but it looks as though they are going to have a powerful voice when it comes to ending it.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

The timid pedestrian handed his pocketbook to the footpad. "This foil's his carefully laid plans," he explained, "to take it away from me with a club."—*Boston Transcript*.

The trade of king is getting so uncertain that none of them can tell for sure when they get up in the morning whether they are going to get in a full day's work.—*Kansas City Times*.

Put beyond repair by her own sailors, the giant *Vaterland* may yet appear symbolic of what has been done to the *Hohenzollern* Ship of State by its own crew.—*New York World*.

Marriage Portions.
For War Time Brides

By Twells Brex

(It has been urged that in order to encourage earlier marriages we should adopt the system of parents opening negotiations and offering marriage portions to prospective sons-in-law.)

"The Murphies," Beckenham.

Mr. John Banns, a father. Lieutenant Hunstrafe, M.C.

Banns (greeting Hunstrafe): "Ah, my boy. You received my note?"

Hunstrafe (innocently): "What a jolly garden."

Banns (cunningly): "Yes. It's supposed to be the most productive little place in Beckenham. Awfully neglected when I took it; a wretched lawn where you see all those potatoes (Heaven knows how many bushels we shall get this year); flower beds where the peas and beans are; a silly rockery where the onions are. Kept ourselves in vegetables all last year. Hope to do the same this year—and" (more cunningly) "send a basket or two regularly to the chicks who have made homes for themselves."

Hunstrafe (still innocently): "Hah—let me see—your daughter Grace is the only one unmarried, is she not?"

Banns: "Yes, my boy, and it's precisely in connection with my daughter Grace that I have asked you here today. I won't beat about the bush. I like you, Hunstrafe. I want to see my girl settled. What do you say to Grace as a wife?"

Hunstrafe (taken aback): "My dear Mr. Banns, I hardly know her. For all I know she doesn't care a rap for me—"

Banns: "What's that got to do with it?"

Hunstrafe: "Everything."

Banns: "Everything be blown! Tell me frankly, Hunstrafe, what is your income?"

Hunstrafe: "£230 a year—and my pay. I cannot marry on that."

Banns: "What if I settle enough to make a joint income of £500 to start with?"

Hunstrafe: "You honor me; you are generous; you—embarrass me. But money will not tempt to an engagement wherein I do not know the lady's affections."

Banns: "Fiddlesticks to 'affections'! Grace's mother and I had 'affections' before we married. We had to live them down, sir, and get upon a rational basis. Bygones are bygones—but Mrs. Banns had no more notion of cooking than—"

Hunstrafe (suggesting): "A mess cook?"

Banns: "Precisely. Where did affections come in then? Grace cooks like an angel. She can make six ounces of meat seem like a Lord Mayor's banquet; she—"

Hunstrafe (wavering): "You surely tempt me, sir. But six hundred!"

In these days—with the cost of food, fuel, clothing—"

Banns (impetuously): "I've told you that I like you. Here's my final offer. Confound it, Hunstrafe, it's a big offer! You'll never get another chance to make a match like this. Here are the terms. Settlement made up to five hundred, and, in lieu of the other hundred, two gallons of potatoes sent to your little home once a week; the girl's sugar rations and flour rations just as if she lived at home; all your own woolen underclothing, my boy, at only 200 per cent above pre-war prices (I'm in touch with the wholesale houses). Two meals for you both in the girl's old home once a week. And yes—confound it—I'll do it for you—even if I have to sell all my India Stock out—your next winter's coal supply delivered at Michaelmas."

Hunstrafe (rising and gripping Mr. Banns' hand): "Done!"

Banns (overcome, weeping): "Heaven bless you, my boy! Now let us go and tell Grace."

Norwegians Who Have No
Fear Of The U-boats

"Thrilling stories of encounters with U-boats are told by Norwegian skippers in London," says the Weekly Despatch. "Some five hundred of the finest men in the Norwegian mercantile marine are serving. Norwegian ships sunk by U-boats, are at present in London, waiting until they can return to their own country. The captains are staying in hotels in Aldgate, and they look the ideal type of Norwegians, big and fearless men, in whose veins courses the blood of the Vikings."

"Some of them have been torpedoed several times, and there is one ship's carpenter—who has survived no less than nine successful attacks by U-boats. Captains and men alike, in spite of all this ruthless warfare on the sailors of a nation at peace, are longing to get back to the sea again. The sailors they speak of as merely out of the dangers of the sea which have to be met."

"One has only to talk with these Norwegian skippers a few minutes to realise how hopeless is the German attempt to drive them off the seas by trying to put fear into their hearts."

"The stories they tell of the adventures with the U-boats show with what ferocity the Germans have attacked these unarmed neutral ships."

China's New Constitution

An Epochal Document

By M. T. Z. Tsui, LL.D. (London)
Lecturer on International Law, Tsing
Hua College, Peking; and Author
of "The Legal Obligations arising
out of Treaty Relations between
China and Other States" (in the
press).

(Continued from Friday's *The China
Press*)

Who May Not Vote

As to those who may not vote, they are divided into three classes. In the first, they are disqualised from being electors or candidates for election. Namely:

(a) Those who have been deprived of their civil rights, and have not been restored to their former state.

(b) Those who have been declared bankrupt, and whose bankruptcy has not been rescinded.

(c) Those of unsound mind.

(d) Opium smokers.

(e) Illiterates."

In the second, their right of voting or being voted for is suspended for the period of their disability. Namely:

(a) Those who are on the active list of the army or navy, or (in time of mobilisation) on the reserve list of either service.

(b) Executive, judicial and administrative, or police officials on the active list.

(c) Monks, priests, and other religious orders."

And in the third, they are not eligible for election. Namely:

(a) Teachers in elementary schools.

(b) Students in all schools and colleges" (The China Year Book, 1913, 411).

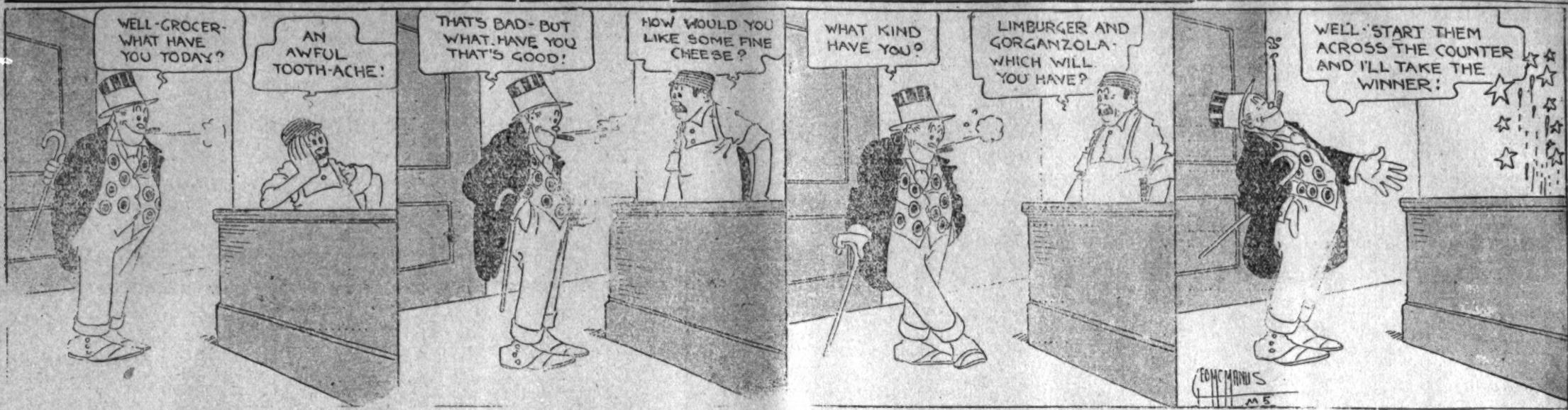
Now this may be a long way from the ideal of universal suffrage, but it seems that, according to the existing circumstances of the country, the Chinese suffrage is fairly democratic. The property qualification is only an alternative to the literary test, not compulsory as in many non-republics. In Japan, for example, the voter must pay a tax of ten yen. Moreover, the age limit for voters is lower than in a great many countries; for in the latter the limit is from twenty-three to twenty-five, instead of twenty-one years of age. And the age limit of M.P.'s is correspondingly raised from twenty-five to thirty in not a few countries.

Privileges of M.P.s

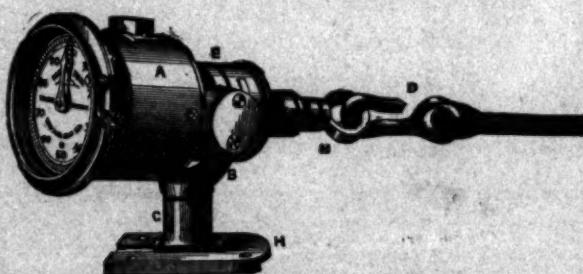
To ensure that members of Parliament may discharge their work effectively, they are entitled to enjoy certain privileges and immunities. These consist of (1) freedom of speech, and (2) freedom from arrest. For it is evident that, were the position otherwise, it would be hardly possible for the legislators to go about their duties efficiently.

Privileges of Citizens

So far we have dealt only with the rights and liberties of citizens. Now we come to their duties and obligations. These are self-evident and scarcely require any discussion. Every citizen has, in the first

Bringing Up Father*By George McManus***Hirsbrunner & Co.**

1 NANKING ROAD.

Agents for
ADMIRALTY CHARTS**Prismatic binoculars**
Negretti and Zambra Telescopes**Marine Chronometers**, Deck watches, Lever Engine Room clocks, Lever Saloon Clocks, Lever Chart Room Clocks**Barometers, Thermometers, Hygrometers,**
Negretti and Zambra's Sextants

Walker's 'Cherub' Ship Logs

Taffrail Bliss Logs

Lord Kelvin's Standard Compasses
Everything pertaining to navigation. Send for Catalogue.*Love, Home and Table Topics*
By Clever Writers**Daily Home Magazine Page***A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour***This Is A Year Of Laces**

Now is the time for the woman who has some lovely old heirloom laces to get them out and really enjoy them, says New York Exchange. Also, it is the moment for those who appreciate the artistic and the historic in lovely real laces to add what they can to their collections.

Quantities of lace and embroideries are lavished by the style creators of Paris upon the new gowns and blouses for spring and summer wear, and this revival of lace and embroidery, according to those who speak with authority, is one of the most important features, industrially, of the new styles. It is having a decided effect upon the latest "infant industry" in America, also; that is, the lace and embroidery trade, which is beginning to realize the great possibilities before it, since the importation of the articles of finery from European countries has been practically stopped for the present.

Already the Southern resorts of the United States have burst forth into lace frocks and frills, and the fashion experts prophesy a wave of airy frivolities in filet, Valenciennes, Venise, Chantilly, net, muslin, batistes, organdies and fine needle-work which, they say, is due throughout the country as soon as summer is really in the air.

For the woman with a discriminating taste, there are now pouring into the shops and trailing over the counters the greatest profusion of fairly inexpensive, American-made laces and lingerie embroideries, up to the minute in design and adaptability to the new modes, and with the fresh, crisp exquisiteness,

beloved of our grandmothers, and put just now coming back, as the dominant feminine note of the summer styles.

It is said that the lavish use of laces just now by the famous Paris dressmakers has a real reason—that France has a great deal of lace in reserve, ready to use, and that by creating a demand for lace she was enabled to give employment to women and children throughout the past winter and that, in addition, thousands of Belgian lace-makers, refugees, have been helped to become self-supporting by this revival of lace.

American women of fashion have supported this movement, both in buying lavishly at the sales of these laces and also by prompt purchases of the beautiful spring models in evening gowns and afternoon dresses of real lace and French embroideries for immediate wear at the resorts, as well as lace wraps and scarves, parasols, caps and all sorts of dainty accessories. Others are equally enthusiastic in their interest in the new industrial art of lace-making in the United States, and one of the enterprises for its encouragement, which a number of them are sponsoring is a showing of summer dresses at the Astor's Fund Fair, to be held this month in New York at which American laces and embroideries are to be used in the making up of evening, afternoon and negligee gowns from the prize-winning designs, in the recent prize contest for American fashion artists in which the schools of art and design were enlisted.

All the Paris style-creating houses,

from Jenny to Callot Soeurs, whose opening was the latest, but with the most brilliant climax of all the showings that had gone before, according to the writers on topics of styles, showed laces in new and interesting combinations and ideas.

Callot Soeurs have used lace most lavishly and in marvelous combinations, often two or three being used in the same gown. Filet lace, Milanese, both white and black; Chantilly, gold lace in profusion and embroideries, were features of many of their gowns, as were transparent draperies, one over another, through which could be seen sashes of bright-colored satins.

Jenny, too, showed beautiful laces and embroideries on evening gowns and afternoon frocks, also lace coats and blouse-tunic effects to be worn over skirts of satin.

Paquin's models combined unusual materials with lace, such as black lace and tulle, linen, and black jetted net over a skirt of filet (string-colored) lace. Gowns made entirely of black or white lace, for evening wear, were also features of this opening, one particularly beautiful one being of all-over Venise in soutache effect.

Quaint and delightful with their touches of the Empire style, with the slightly raised waistline and the little lace cap, were the gowns shown by Martial et Armand. One notable model was a long cape of black filet lace. A number of Empire scarfs made of long breadths of transparent materials, an idea highly adaptable to laces and embroideries, were offered.

Premet has made a superb evening coat of a beautiful black lace with a 20-inch hem of satin. This was worn over a white gown.

Worth's masterpiece this spring was a most regal appearing gown of lace and woven jet, the sides of the jet overdress being slashed and filled in with black lace. Cloth of gold and gold lace appear on other stately confections for evening wear, and one of his most attractive frocks for the summer had an overdress of Valenciennes lace.

Other houses, too, showed exquisite black lace, mousseline and jet dresses for the evening. The prettiest things in undersilks and undermuslins devised this season in Paris employ real laces; the milliners are fairly reveling in lacy headgear; and, all

the way from gift boxes to cushions and lamp shades, lace is the Paris fashion in boudoir and drawing-room.

All Over The World

There are two traditions concerning the writing of "John Gilpin." One has it that the famous ballad was the work of one night; the other, that Cowper wrote it on several consecutive days in "the greenhouse" at Olney, though this second and more probable theory does not detract from the poem's genius. Cowper, however, took the form of a rhyme which put an end to the dancing of Lady Austin's hair on a Sunday. The fashion of the time being what it was, she had often to sit up on Saturday nights not to derange her "head." All of which is concatenate to the fact that at Sotheby's has been sold for a sum of £4 shillings a copy of the Public Advertiser for March 2, 1785, containing the "Diverting History of John Gilpin."

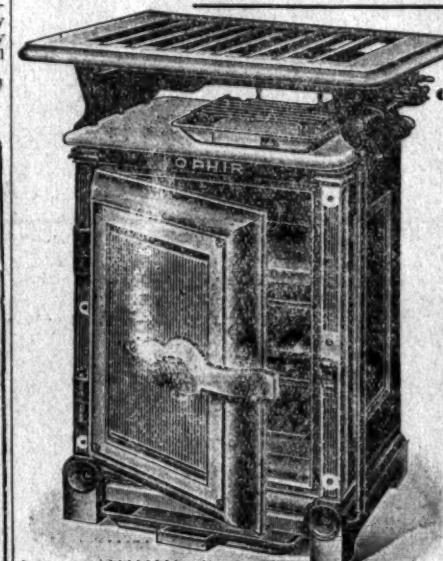
DECORATIONS

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FOREIGN SUPERVIS-
ION WHILE YOU
ARE AWAY ON
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SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.Showrooms:
29 Nanking Road.

See-saw, Marjorie Daw,
Jenny shall have a new
master; he gave her a
can of Del Monte to eat
and now she will surely
work faster.

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CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
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You can thus obtain NATURAL FRUIT, retaining all its delicious flavor, and certain to keep perfectly in this climate.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS

SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$640 S.
Chartered	259 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 6.30 B.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 240 B.
North China	Tls. 140
Union of Canton	Tls. 790
Yangtze	\$190 Sa.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$146 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 327 1/2
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	1098
"Shell"	Tls. 15 B.
Shanghai Tug (O)	Tls. 50 S.
Shanghai Tug (F)	Tls. 30 S.
Kochien	
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons.	27 1/2
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	\$2.45
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$121 1/2 Sa.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 91 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 71 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 76 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 83 1/2 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 80 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 8
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 8 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 56
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 101
Cotton Mills	
Ewo	Tls. 157 1/2 B.
Ewo Pref.	Tls. 100
International	Tls. 91 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 68
Lau-kung-mow	Tls. 70
Oriental	Tls. 37 1/2 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 124 Sa.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14 1/2 B.
Yangtsepo	Tls. 5.65 B.
Yangtsepo Pref.	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Butter Tile	Tls. 23.
China Sugar	\$100 Sa.
Green Island	Tls. 7.70 B.
Langkawi	Tls. 15 1/2 Sa.
Major Bros.	Tls. 6.
Shanghai Sunatra	Tls. 145
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	\$16 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	860
Lane, Crawford	995 B.
Moutrie	835
Watson	86 B.
Weeks	Tls. 15.40 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 11 1/2
Amherst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5.30 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 38 S.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 1.10 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4.20 B.
Bute	Tls. 1.10 B.
Chempeka	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Cheng	Tls. 11 1/2
Consolidated	Tls. 2.95 B.
Dominion	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Gula Kalumpang	Tls. 6 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 0.90
Kamunting	Tls. 28
Kapala	Tls. 12 1/2
Karan	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Kota Bahro	Tls. 18 B.
Kroewok Java	Tls. 15 B.
Padang	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Pengkalai Durian	Tls. 3.80
Permatas	Tls. 1.10 B.
Rehapi	Tls. 1 B.
Sambagas	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Sanken	Tls. 1.45 B.
Sembumbu	Tls. 6 B.
Senawang	Tls. 0.90
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 14 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 1.65 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 6 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 0.92 1/2
Sungai Duri	Tls. 0.80 Sa.
Taipeh	Tls. 2
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.15 B.
Tepong	Tls. 20 1/2 B.
Ulohr	Tls. 2 1/2
Ziange	Tls. 6 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110.
Cuity Dairy	82.
Shai Elec and Asb.	Tls. 73 1/2
Shanghai Tams	Tls. 24 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
Shai Telephones	Tls. 80 1/2 Sa.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 250 B.
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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 15, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Tls.

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate

@ 89 1/2 = Tls. 1.12

@ 72.9 = Mex. \$1.53

Mex. dollars: Market rate... 72.6375

Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch.... —

Bar Silver

Copper Cash

Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 3 1/2 = Tls. 5.42

exch. @ 72.9 = Mex. \$7.48

Peking Bar

Consolidated

Latest London Quotations

London

Bank Rate of Discount... 5%

Market rate of discount:—

3 m.s. %

4 m.s. %

6 m.s. %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.

Ex. Paris on London ... Fr. 27.17

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 4763

Consols

Exchange Closing Quotations

London

Demand 3 1/2

India

Demand 507 1/2

Paris

Demand 508

New York

Demand 881

Hongkong

Demand 882

Japan

Demand 58

Batavia

Demand 2121

Bank's Buying Rates

London

4 m.s. Cds. 3/10

London

4 m.s. Dcys. 3/10

London

6 m.s. Cds. 3/10

Paris

4 m.s. 523

New York

4 m.s. 912

The following are the Customs Rates of Exchange to the end of June:—

Reuter's Service

London, June 14.—According to

the Bank of England returns, the

proportion of reserve to liabilities is

20 per cent.

Gold \$ 1 = Hk. Tls. 1.06

Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen 1.85

" " 1 = Rupees 2.98

" " 1 = Roubles 3.56

" " 1 = Mex. \$ 1.50

The following are the Customs Rates of Exchange to the end of June:—

Reuter's Service

London, June 14.—Today's silver

prices were as follows:—

Bar Silver Spot: 39 1/2 d. Steady.

Previous Quotation, London, June 13.

Bar Silver Spot: 39 1/2 d. Steady.

Previous Quotation, London, June 13.

Bar Silver Spot: 39 1/2 d. Steady.

Copies of the Directors' Report,

Revenue Account and Balance

Sheet may be obtained on applica-

tion in person or in writing to the

Managers

Head Office,

10 Canton Road,

Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for

the above company, are prepared to

grant policies against Fire on

Foreign and Native Risk at Current

Rates.

FRAZER & CO.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, June 14.—Today's cotton

prices were as follows:—

Mid-American Spot ... 17.32d.

July-August ... 16.20d.

October-November ... 15.18d.

ARE YOU GOING HOME?

HATE TO LEAVE YOUR

PROPERTY?

Call In And See The

CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,

13 NANKING ROAD,

'Phone 4757

Rubber Outputs

April

May

Ib.

Ib.

Alma

26,900 20,000

Amherst

3,200 3,195

Anglo-Dutch

67,000 70,000

Ayer Tawah

27,000 27,800

Batu Anam

17,085 19,447

Bukit Toh Alang

13,800 15,020

Bute

9,492 12,206

Chempedak

8,90

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders 1,200,000

Head Office: 38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Iollo Puket
Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon
Batavia Karachi Saigon
Bombay Klang Seremban
Calcutta Kobe Singapore
Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai
Cebu Madras Sourabaya
Colombo Malacca Taiping
Delhi Manila (F. M. S.)
Foochow Medan Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong New York Burma)
Hankow Peking Tientsin
Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok Hanol Saigon
Battambang Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Mengtze Singapore
Djibouti Noumen Tientsin
Dondichery Peking Tourane
Haiphong Papeete
Hankou Phnom-Penh
Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiere de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin,
Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and
Rotterdam

President:

JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisiense.

Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,

Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds: Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 18,500,000

\$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.

J. A. Plummer, Esq., Deputy

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, [Chairman]

A. H. Compton, Esq.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holroyd.

E. V. D. Darr, Esq.

W. L. Patten, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking

Bangkok Johore Penang

Batavia Kobo Rangoon

Bombay Kualalumpur Saigon

Calcutta London S. Francisco

Canton Lyons Shanghai

Colombo Malacca Singapore

Foochow Manila Sourabaya

Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin

Harbin New York Tsingtau

Iollo Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.

Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 24,800,000

Kgs. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe General pour favoriser le Developement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay Hallan Peking

Calcutta Hankow Shanghai

Chanchun Harbin Tientsin

(Kwan) Hongkong Tsingtau

Chendze Newchwang Vladivostock

Chefoo Nicolayowsk Yokohama

Dainai Dairen o-A

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,

G. CARRERE,

Managers for China

and Japan

Paid-Up Capital \$ 300,000.00

Reserve \$ 10,000.00

Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. F. CHEN.

General Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$ 300,000.00

Reserve \$ 10,000.00

Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$60,000,000

Undivided Profits 1,010,000.00

U.S. \$7,510,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang,

Mukden, Changchun, Harbin,

Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaitung,

Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu,

Yangtze, Chinkiang, Nanking,

Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foo-

chow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuan,

etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.

Manager.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:

Bahia Rio de Janeiro

Buenos Aires Santiago de Cuba

Genoa Santos

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 15	8.00	New York via Panama	Toysama maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
21	10.30	San Francisco	Konador	Am. P.M.S. Co.	
25	8.00	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Shinjyo maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Alexander
26	8.00	San Francisco	Shidouko maru	Am. N.Y.K.	G.J. Pet.
27	8.00	Tacoma & Seattle Wash	Unina	Jap. O.S.K.	Mexico maru
July 6	8.00	San Francisco	Persia maru	Jap. Alexander	
10	8.00	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap. Alexander	Columbus
21	8.00	San Francisco	Inaba maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
21	8.00	Victoria B.C. & Seattle			

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 18	8.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikusen maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
18	10.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikuzo maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
21	8.00	Kobe & Osaka via Moji	Kasura maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
22	8.00	Nagasaki	Simbirko	Rus. R.V.P.	
23	8.00	Kobe	Suwa maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
23	8.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
23	8.00	Kobe and Yokohama	Ecuador	Am. P.M.S. Co.	
25	8.00	Kobe	Shidouko maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
26	8.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakata maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
26	8.00	Kobe and Osaka via Moji	Kumano maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
26	8.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 19	9.00	London etc.	Kamo maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
20	8.00	Java Ports	Tit-roon	Dut. H.C.T. Co.	
20	8.00	Liverpool etc.	Kashima maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 8	8.00	London etc.	Mishima maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 15	8.30	Vinepo	Kiangtien	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co.	
16	8.00	Swatow, Tongkong & Canton	Wingtsang	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co.	
17	8.00	Foochow	Haen	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co.	
18	8.00	Ningpo	Hain Peking	Br. B. & S.	
19	8.00	Ningpo	Hain Ninghsao	Chi. N.S.N.C.	
19	10.00	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br. B. & S.	
21	8.00	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br. B. & S.	
23	8.00	Takao via F'chow & K'lung	Kohoku maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
24	8.00	Marilia	Colombia	Am. P.M.S. Co.	
July 8	8.30	Hongkong	Inaba maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 6	..	Chinwangtao direct	Kiangting	Chi. K.M.A.	
16	8.00	Weihsien, Chefoo & T'tsin	Hsin	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co.	
17	8.00	Weihsien, Chefoo & T'tsin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.	
18	8.00	Weihsien	Shankang	Br. B. & S.	
19	9.00	Weihsien	Hanshew	Br. B. & S.	
19	8.00	Taihwa and Daimy	Kobe maru	Jap. S. M. B.	
18	8.00	Newchwang	Kewill	Br. B. & S.	
19	8.00	Weihsien, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shantung	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co.	
19	8.00	Weihsien, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shantung	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co.	
20	8.00	Antung	Anping	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co.	
22	8.00	Daimy	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.	
22	8.00	Vladivostock	Simbirko	Br. B. & S.	
23	8.00	Weihsien, Chefoo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
27	8.00	Taihwa & Daimy via T'iao	Keeling maru	Jap. O.S.K.	

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Port	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 16	..	M.N. Hankow etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.	
16	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
16	M.N.	do	Ningshao	Jap. N.S.N.C.	
16	M.N.	do	Kiangtien	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co.	
16	M.N.	do	Taleen maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
16	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co.	
16	M.N.	do	Luensu	Br. J. M. & Co.	
16	M.N.	do	Sulwo	Br. J. M. & Co.	
16	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
16	M.N.	do	Kiangyang	Chi. C.M.F.N.C.	
16	M.N.	do	Tschi maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
16	M.N.	do	Shankang	Br. B. & S.	
16	M.N.	do	Kisanjin	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co.	
16	M.N.	do	Kutuo	Br. M. & Co.	
16	M.N.	do	Yohngmaru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
16	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br. B. & S.	
16	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.	
16	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.	

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
June 15	Ningpo	Hain Peking	2868 Br.	B. & S.	CNCW	
15	Ningpo	Hain Ninghsao	2151 Chi.	N.S.N.C.	NSCW	
15	Tientsin	Worang	1127 Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW	
15	Foochow	Hsinchi	1385 Chi.	C.M.S.N.C.	KLYW	
15	Hankow	Ninghsao	2291 Chi.	N.S.C.	NSCW	
15	Newchwang	Hangchow	1491 Br.	B. & S.	WTW	
15	Hankow	Poyang	1862 Br.	B. & S.	CNW	
15	Hongkong	Nippon maru	110 Jap.	Alexander	Woosung	

For Northern Ports

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sungkang Capt. H. Trowbridge will leave on Sunday, June 17, at 8 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & T'IEH-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Capt. McIntosh will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, June 23, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 4041.
TIENTSIN and DAIREN via TSINGTAU.—The Steamer Keeling Maru, Captain T. Kamashi, will be despatched from the C. S. Yangtzeopu wharf on June 27, at ——. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nissin Kisen Kaisha at —— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.
CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Steamer Hainfung, Capt. F. H. Hamblin, will leave on Saturday, morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & T'IEH-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, June 16, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 4041.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The str. Mexico Maru, Captain T. Yamaguchi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzeopu wharf on June 27, at ——. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the Customs Jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at —— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

<tbl_r cells="1"

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

For London or Liverpool via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, etc.

Tons

KASHIMA MARU** ... 19,000

MISHIMA MARU ... 16,000

*For Liverpool.

June 29

July 8

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

SHIDZUOKA MARU ... 12,500 Capt. J. Noma, June 26, 1917

INABA MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Higo, July 21, 1917

YOKOHAMA MARU ... 12,500 Capt. T. Terada, Aug. 6

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUZEN MARU ... 5,500 Capt. Y. Nakajima, June 17

CHIKUGO MARU ... 5,500 Capt. Y. Yui, June 19

YAWATA MARU ... 7,000 Capt. K. Yasuhara, June 23

HAKUJI MARU ... 5,000 Capt. K. Takano, June 26

YAMASHIRO MARU ... 7,000 Capt. K. Sudzuki, June 30

KORE TO SEATTLE.

AWA MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Hayashi, July 12

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU 7,000 Capt. S. Saito, June 21

KUMANO MARU 9,500 Capt. S. Saito, June 23

FOR JAPAN.

SUWA MARU 21,000 Capt. T. Sekine, June 22

SHIDZUOKA MARU ... 12,500 Capt. I. Noma, June 25

FOR HONGKONG.

INABA MARU 12,500 July 3, 1917

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australian (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

Leave Hongkong.

TANGO MARU 14,000 June 19, 1917

NIKKO MARU 10,000 July 17, 1917

AKI MARU 12,500 Aug. 14, 1917

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yuzen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yuzen, Shanghai.

Tel. No. 2729.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

Important Section in
the Overland RouteBetween the Far East
and Europe

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.—The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest Route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—The "Sakaki Maru" of the S. M. R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship Line leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the express service, and is equipped with wireless telegraphy, luminous fitted, and carries a doctor on board. The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tsinan en route for Dairen. The Express, which leaves Dairen every Thursday, connects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S. M. R. Co. have established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest hotel in the Far East), Hoashigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun, all on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. add.: "Yamato."

HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.—South Manchuria's magnificent and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unsurpassed accommodation, and easy accessibility in fact, popularizing it as the finest health and holiday resort in the world. Special seaside bungalow colonies have been established at Hoshigaura (Star Beach), near Dairen, under the management of the S. M. R. Co., and at Ongondal (Golden Beach), Port Arthur, under the management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration.

OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Liners, the S. M. R. Co. runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S. M. R. Wharf Office, Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

TICKET AGENTS.—The S. M. R. Co.'s Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son; the International Sleeping Car and Express Train Co.; the Nordisk Reservenre; the Nippon Yuzen Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the S. M. R. Wharf Office, Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

DAIREN,
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed.
AI. and Lieber's.
Tel. Add.: "Mantetsu."

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS FOR SETTING.

From selected hens, true to standard, yellow legs, tip-top winter layers. Eggs \$2.75 setting. Thousands of birds for sale. Anyone interested in poultry is invited to inspect our farm.

Kiangnan Poultry Farm
ChunHsin Road [back of the S. N. Railway Station]BATTLEFIELDS DEAD
AS SPRING AWAKENSNo Green Thing Appears In
Shell-torn Districts, But
Mud Dries Up

By Philip Gibbs

War Correspondents' Headquarters, April 30.—There has been but little time lately to describe the scenes of war on the small human episodes of this great battle between Lens and St. Quentin, with its storm center at Arras, where men are fighting in mass, killing in mass, and dying sometimes in mass, as when German counter-attacks were broken and destroyed at Gavrelle, Monchy, Guemappe, and Lagnicourt.

The scene of battle changed during the last few days because Spring has come at last and warm sunshine. It has made a tremendous difference to the look of things and sense of things. A week ago the men were marching through rain and sleet, through the mud quagmire of the old battlefields, which stretch away behind the new front lines, through miles of shell craters and dead woods and destroyed villages. They fought hot and they fought cold, and their craving was for hot drink. Yesterday, after a few days of warmth, the troops on the march were powdered white with dust, and they fought hot and fought thirsty, and the wounded cried for water to cool their burning throats. The men going up to the lines in lorries stared out through masks of dust, which made them look like pierrots. Their steel helmets, upon which the rain pattered a week ago, were like millers' hats.

More frightful now even than in the worst days of Winter is the way up to the front. In all that great stretch of desolation the British left behind the shell craters, there were no roads, no trees, and green water, are now dried up and are hard, deep pits, scooped out of the powdered earth from which all vitality is gone so that Spring brings no life to it. I thought, perhaps, that some of these shell-slung woods would put out new shoots when Spring came, and I watched them day by day for any sign of rebirth. But there is no sign and their poor mutilated limbs, their broken and tattered trunks, stand naked and stark under the blue sky. Everything is dead, with a white, ghastly look in the brilliant sunshine except where here and there in a litter of timber and brickwork which marks the village of Fricourt, a little bush is in bloom, or flowers blossoming in a scrap heap which once was a garden. All this is the background of the present battle, and through this vast stretch of barren country British battalions move slowly forward to take part in the battle when their turn comes, resting a night or two among the shell craters, other men who work always behind the lines road-mending, wiring, on the supply columns at ammunition dumps, in casualty clearing stations, and railheads make their billets on the lee side of the broken walls or in holes dug deep by the enemy and reported safe for use. Dead horses lie on the roadsides or in ditches, and here and there a row of these poor beasts as though all had fallen down and died together in a last comradeship. Dead Germans or bits of dead Germans lie in old trenches, and a few days ago I watched the bombardment of Lens close to the bones of a little Frenchman who had worn the red trousers of the old army with the blue beret and the cap of Notre Dame de Lorette to the quiet skirts of Souchez. He seemed like a man of ancient history, and that red scrap of clothing belonged to an epoch long gone. Further forward the earth is green again in strips. The bombardment has not yet torn it and pitted it. So it is that one gets close to the present fighting, and now under this first sunshine of the year there is a strong and terrible beauty in the battle picture.

Shelling Hindenburg Line

I watched the shelling of the Hindenburg line at Queant from some ground by Lagnicourt, where the Australians slaughtered the enemy in recent counterattacks. White as the feely clouds in the sky was the smoke of the British shrapnel bursts and there was the glinting and flashing of shells above the enemy's trench, which wound like a tape on the slope of rising ground about the village of Queant, and through the fringe of trees below. The storm of shells broke over Bullecourt to the left and the enemy was answering back with 6.9s. From Noreuil as I watched it under fire, the Germans were barreling the crest of the hill, their shells bursting high with oily clouds. A British airplane had fallen and the enemy gunners in the Hindenburg line tried to destroy it by long range sniping. The British guns were firing steadily, so that the sky was filled with the invisible flights of shells and always there came down the humming sound of British airplanes, their wings dazzling and diaphanous as they were caught by the sun's rays. It is a picture one sees now along any part of the line. But the adventure of men inside the smoke drifts is more human in its aspect.

It was a queer scene when the Australian went into Lagnicourt. Some Germans were still hiding in dugouts, and the Australian troops searched for them with fixed bayonets. In some of these hiding places they found great stores of German beer, and it was a good find for men thirsty and full of smoke, so that this mopping-up battalion, as it was called, mopped up beer, which was very light and refreshing. With fat cigars between their teeth, a bottle of beer in one hand and bayonet ready in the other, they continued their hunt for prisoners. During the fighting hereabout 200 German soldiers came across under a white flag, as a sign of surrender, but they were seen by their own machine gunners, who shot them down without mercy. So one gets comedy and tragedy hand in hand here. Indeed, the whole tale of this fighting on the way to Queant is a mixture of gruesome horror and fantastic myth which makes the men laugh grimly when telling the tale of it.

The Australian Counterattack

I went about three days ago over the battle field with a young Australian officer, a gallant man and quick walker, who was the first to

get news of the enemy's attack. He was at headquarters, awake but sleepy, in the small hours of the morning. Presently the telephone tinkled.

"Hullo," said the Australian officer and yawned. A small voice spoke:

"The enemy has broken through; he has got to Lagnicourt."

"What's that?" said the officer at the phone. It seemed a silly joke at such an hour. The message was repeated and my friend was very wide awake. What happened afterward was very rapid. An Australian runner General gave orders to stop up the gaps in the German wire through which the enemy had come. They were closed by shellfire. The attacking column, having failed in time to destroy the field guns, tried to find an escape, but their retreat was cut off. Three thousand of them suffered appalling casualties, and I saw some of their dead bodies lying on the ground three days ago, though most have now been buried. Five Australian soldiers were cut off in the same way by the wire after a raid, but succeeded in hiding themselves inside the German belt. Here they stayed five days without food or water, gradually working their way down to a gap, from which they finally escaped.

On another part of the line held by English troops a queer bird was captured the other day. It was a blue bird in the form of a German officer wearing a gay uniform with a cloak and spurs, brought down by a British airman. He seemed sleepy when caught and yawned politely before his closed hand, and explained the cause of his unfortunate appearance behind the British lines. It appears that the commanding officer of his air squadron at Cambrai went on leave and his officers and other friends consoled themselves by drinking good red wine. In the morning, after a late night, they decided to go out on reconnaissance, and the officer in the skyblue cloak agreed he also would make a flight and so perform his duty to the fatherland. A pilot took him up, but instead of making reconnaissance he fell fast asleep and saw nothing of the British airplane swooping upon him from high cloud. A bullet in the petrol tank drove down the German machine and the officer in the skyblue cloak stepped out, saluted, surrendered, and a little later fell asleep again.

An air prisoner is always more noticeable than the batches of infantry who come back to the British lines after an attack, but there was something unusual in the sight of seven German soldiers led by a young English soldier from the zone of fire in this latest fight. The English soldier was a young private of the Suffolks, chubby-faced and small in body though of high spirit.

"What are you doing with those men?" asked an officer. "Why isn't there a proper escort?"

They are my prisoners," said the boy. "They just surrendered to me and I'm taking them back to our camp."

Firing Hindenburg Line

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3 Woodbridge Boys

On Active War Service
Shanghai Youths, Sons of Dr.
Woodbridge, Serve In
Various Branches

The call to war service has had a hearty response from the family of Dr. S. I. Woodbridge. Three of his sons, all former Shanghai boys and widely known here, are now in the various branches on two different battle fronts and in the United States.

John S., who was once the only American boy in the Baden Powell Scouts in Shanghai, is with the Princeton University contingent on duty in the American Ambulance Corps in France. Capper L. is with the Army Y. M. C. A. of India, and now on active service in Mesopotamia. Woodrow Wilson Woodbridge is a 2nd Lieutenant in the U. S. Army and is at present stationed in Kansas.

The young men all received their earlier education at the Shanghai Public School for Boys under the tutorage of Mr. G. M. Billings, present headmaster. They are cousins of President Woodrow Wilson.

Provision Prices
in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on June 12, 1917.

Butcher's Meat

Beef per lb. 14-20

Mutton " 16-20

Pork " 25-30

Veal " 25-30

Fish

Bream per lb. none

Cod " 14-16

Mandarin " 20-30

Mackerel " 14-16

Pomfret " 14-16

Salmon " 16-20

Samli " 20-30

Soles " 16-20

Whitebait " none

Game, Poultry and Eggs

Duck each none

Eggs per doz. 14-16

Fowl per lb. 20-25

Geese each 40-80

Hare " none

Business and Official Notices

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

Head Office, 5 Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai.

57th Monthly DRAWING of \$2,000 PREMIUM BONDS.

Total number of bonds which participated in the Drawing 3,192.

Total amount reimbursed to bondholders \$95,756 representing 25 per cent of \$38,204, being premium on 3,192 bonds for the month of June, 1917.

Holder of Bond No. 1657 receives..... \$2,000

Holder of Bond No. 3664 receives..... 1,192

Holder of Bond No. 1585 receives..... 1,000

Holder of Bond No. 221 receives..... 600

Holder of Bond No. 1234 receives..... 300

Holder of Bond No. 2389 receives..... 300

Holder of Bond No. 405 receives..... 200

Holder of Bond No. 523 receives..... 160

Holder of Bond No. 1819 receives..... 104

Holders of following 310 bonds receive \$12.00 each, in all. 3,720

Total amount reimbursed.... \$9,576

\$12 each, June 15, 1917.

1 518 1124 1552 2129 2627

2 524 1126 1556 2151 2639

3 531 1133 1570 2155 2642

4 547 1134 1591 2160 2643

5 553 1135 1595 2205 2644

6 559 1148 1599 2212 2650

7 567 1151 1605 2220 2657

8 587 1186 1672 2226 2683

9 588 1187 1673 2227 2693

10 600 1190 1686 2230 2696

11 610 1194 1688 2233 2705

12 618 1197 1710 2241 2717

13 635 1205 1744 2267 2728

14 649 1215 1750 2271 2731

15 669 1226 1751 2318 2750

16 682 1231 1763 2324 2770

17 693 1254 1781 2342 2771

18 702 1254 1782 2342 2777

19 724 1283 1784 2361 2789

20 752 1297 1782 2360 2800

21 766 1306 1785 2361 2802

22 771 1310 1803 2400 2805

23 775 1313 1805 2402 2808

24 800 1315 1811 2402 2810

25 806 1316 1821 2421 2813

26 816 1337 1827 2427 2814

27 827 1341 1835 2431 2817

28 836 1348 1838 2444 2819

29 841 1360 1891 2447 2824

30 852 1365 1901 2448 2850

31 871 1394 1809 2451 2879

32 873 1402 1912 2482 2887

33 875 1410 1921 2485 2889

34 912 1417 1929 2496 2900

35 930 1423 1944 2497 2918

36 932 1443 1955 2500 2934

37 935 1450 1961 2529 2940

38 947 1452 1978 2525 2945

39 959 1468 1978 2530 3002

40 967 1485 1979 2548 3020

41 996 1483 1997 2565 3032

42 999 1471 2016 2570 3036

43 1001 1475 2034 2576 3039

44 1045 1491 2039 2579 3045

45 1052 1501 2061 2588 3073

46 1056 1506 2066 2590 3079

47 1060 1522 2068 2609 3081

48 1064 1523 2072 2608 3096

49 1090 1537 2104 2824 3149

50 1093 1539 2115 2625 3177

51 1103 1544 2122

We certify the above to be a correct record of the drawing of June 15, 1917.

SETH, SETH & CO., Auditors.

NOTICE

In view of repeated inquiries which have been made to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that the parties whose names were mentioned in the recent Mixed Court case as Wm. Katz and A. Katz are not, and never have been, in any way connected with the firm of Wm. Katz and Co., which has been established in China for more than a decade, and the present location of which is at 1a Jinkee Road, Shanghai.

W. KATZ & CO.,
(Signed) W. KATZ.
Shanghai, June 14th, 1917.

14181

The National Loan of the Third Year of the Republic of China (1914)

\$16,000,000 and Supplementary Issue of \$8,000,000

AND

The National Loan of the Fourth Year of the Republic of China (1915)

\$24,000,000.

Subscribers to the above two loans are hereby notified that in pursuance of arrangements recently made by the Chinese Government with me for the future service of these loans, interest payments are and will be adequately secured by cash funds in my hands and at my sole disposal.

F. A. AGLEN,

Inspector General of Customs.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF CUSTOMS.

Peking, 6th June, 1917.

14153

We hold large and complete stocks

OF

WINES AND SPIRITS

and are in a position to supply

The Trade With Quality

AT

Exceptionally Low Rates

Correspondence Solicited

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS

International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

23rd June, 1917

1st Saddling Bell at 3.30 p.m.

ENTRIES close on SATURDAY,

16th June, 1917, at 6 p.m. at the

Club House, 126 Bubbling Well

Road.

Entry forms may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.

CULTY DAIRY Co., Limited

Pure Milk

OWING to an increase in our herd of cattle we are now in a position to supply additional customers with Milk.

CULTY DAIRY Co., Limited

13964

Sam Joe & Co

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers "American" fresh fruit always in stock

PRICES VERY MODERATE PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

1114 Broadway
Telephone No. 1095.
SHANGHAI.

14168

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

ANTIMONY REGULUS.

(99% pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Apply, HUPEH GOVERNMENT MINING BUREAU, WUCHANG.

Tel. address "HUPEHMINE"

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2485.

7% (SHORT TERM) LOAN 1917.

UNDER the authority of Resolutions V and VI passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on March 21, 1917, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1917.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 20 and December 31 in each year. They will be issued at par and will be redeemed on June 30, 1922.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24b Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 23, 1917.

14188

NOTICE

Dr. Street has removed his Consulting Rooms to the International Bank Building, No. 2a Kiukiang

Road. Telephone 2015.

Shanghai, June 15th, 1917.

14189

The Kailan Mining Administration

NOTICE

AS the financial year of the Administration ends on the 30th instant, it is particularly requested that Creditors will present their accounts for payment ON OR BEFORE THAT DATE.

14197